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From Tuesday November 6. to Saturday November 10. 1744.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION

For a General FAST.

GEORGE R.

WE taking into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the juſt and neceſſary Wars in which we are engaged with the Crown of Spain and the French King, upon the Succeſs whereof the Safety and Well-being of this our Realm, doth, under God, wholly depend; and putting our Truſt in Almighty God, that he will vouchſafe a ſpecial Bleſſing on our Arms, both by Sea and Land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, That a publick Faſt and Humiliation be obſerved throughout that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, our Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Wedneſday the Ninth Day of January next, that ſo both we and our People may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain Pardon for our Sins; and may in moſt devout and ſolemn Manner, ſend our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy Judgments which our manifold Sins and Provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and imploring his Bleſſing and Aſſiſtance on our Arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating Peace, Safety and Proſperity to us and our Kingdoms. And we do ſtrictly charge and command, That the ſaid publick Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving Subjects in England, our Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his Wrath and Indignation; and upon Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the Performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a Duty. And for the better and more orderly ſolemnizing the ſame, we have given Directions to the Moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops, and the Right Reverend the Biſhops of England, to compoſe a Form of Prayer ſuitable to this Occaſion, to be uſed in all Churches, Chapels, and Places of Publick Worſhip; and to take Care the ſame be timely diſperſed throughout their reſpective Dioceſes.

Given at our Court at St. James's the Seventh Day of November 1744, *in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.*

GOD ſave the King.

(Price Six-Pence.)

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

For a General FAST.

GEORGE R.

WE taking into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the juſt and neceſſary Wars in which we are engaged with the Crown of Spain and the French King, upon the Succeſs whereof the Safety and Well-being of this our Realm doth, under God, wholly depend; and putting our Truſt in Almighty God, that he will vouchſafe a ſpecial Bleſſing on our Arms both by Sea and Land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, That a publick Faſt and Humiliation be obſerved throughout that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, upon Wedneſday the Ninth Day of January next, that ſo both we and our People may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain Pardon of our Sins, and may in the moſt devout and ſolemn

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lemn Manner, ſend our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy Judgments which our manifold Sins and Provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and imploring his Bleſſing and Aſſiſtance on our Arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating Peace, Safety and Proſperity to us and our Kingdoms. And we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid publick Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving Subjects in Scotland, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his Wrath and Indignation, and upon Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the Performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a Duty. Our Will is therefore, and we charge, that incontinent this our Proclamation ſeen, ye paſs to the Market Croſs of Edinburgh, and all other Places needful, and there in our Name and Authority, make Publication hereof, that none pretend Ignorance. And our Will and Pleaſure is, That our Solicitor do cauſe printed Copies hereof to be ſent to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, and Bailiffs of Regalities, and their Clerks, whom we ordain to ſee the ſame publiſhed. And we appoint them to ſend Doubles hereof to the ſeveral Paroch Kirks within their Bounds, that upon the Lord's Day immediately preceding the Day abovementioned, the ſame may be publiſhed and read from the Pulpits immediately after Divine Service.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Seventh Day of November 1744, *and in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.*

GOD ſave the King.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION,

Appointing the Diſtribution of the Bounty for taking or deſtroying Ships of War or Privateers of the Enemy.

GEORGE R.

WHereas by an Act of Parliament made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, An Act for the better Encouragement of Seamen in his Majeſty's Service and Privateers to annoy the Enemy, it is amongſt other Things enacted, That for the Encouragement of the Officers, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers and others, on board our Ships of War, as alſo of Privateers, to attack, take and deſtroy any Ships of Force belonging to the Enemy, there ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer of our Navy, upon Bills to be made forth by the Commiſſioners of the Navy, to be paid according to the Courſe thereof, without Fee or Reward, unto the Officers, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers or others, that ſhall have been actually on board ſuch of our Ships of War or Privateers, in any Action where any Ship or Ships of War, or Privateers, ſhall have been taken from the Enemy, ſunk, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, ſince our Declaration of War againſt France, Five Pounds for every Man which was living on board any Ship or Ships ſo taken, ſunk, burnt or otherwiſe deſtroyed, at the Beginning of the Engagement between them; the Numbers of ſuch Men to be proved by the Oaths of three or more of the chief Officers, or Men which were belonging to the ſaid Ship or Ships of War, or Privateers of the Enemy, or belonging to any of them, at the Time of her or their being taken, ſunk, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, before the Mayor or other chief Magiſtrate of the Port within any of our Dominions, whereunto any Prize, or Officers, or Men of ſuch Ships as were ſunk, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, ſhall be brought; or before the Britiſh Conſul, or Vice-Conſul, reſiding at any neutral Port, to which ſuch Prize or Officers, or Men, ſhall be brought; which Oaths the ſaid Mayor, or other chief Magiſtrate of any ſuch Port, or Conſul, or Vice-Conſul, are thereby impowered and required to adminiſter, and ſhall forthwith grant a Certificate thereof without Fee or Reward, directed to the Commiſſioners of the Navy; upon producing which Certificate to the Commiſſioners of our Navy, together with an authentick Copy of the Condemnation of ſuch Ship ſo taken, or if ſuch Ship be ſunk, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, on producing only a Certificate from the Mayor or other chief Magiſtrate, or Conſul, or Vice-Conſul, as aforeſaid, the ſaid Commiſſioners of our Navy, or ſuch Perſon or Perſons as they ſhall appoint for that Purpoſe, ſhall, according to the Courſe of the Navy, within Fifteen Days, make out Bills for the Amount of ſuch Bounty, directed to the Treaſurer of the Navy, payable to, and to be divided amongſt the Officers, Seamen, Marines and Soldiers, on board our Ships of War, in Manner, Form and Proportion, as by our Proclamation to be iſſued for that Purpoſe ſhall be directed and appointed, and amongſt the Owners, Officers and Seamen of any private Veſſel or Ship of War, in ſuch Manner and Proportion, as by any Agreement in Writing they ſhall have entred into for that Purpoſe, ſhall be directed. We taking the Premiſes into Conſideration, do, purſuant to the ſaid Act of Parliament, (with the Advice of our Privy Council) by this Proclamation order, direct, and appoint, That the ſaid Bounty Money for the taking, ſinking, burning, or otherwiſe deſtroying the Enemy's Ships of War, or Privateers, be divided into Eight equal Parts, and be diſtributed in Manner following, that is to ſay, To the Captain or Captains of any of our Ships of War, who

who ſhall be actually on board at the taking, ſinking, burning, or deſtroying any ſuch Ship of the Enemy, three Eighth Parts; but in Caſe any ſuch Ship ſhall be taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed, by any Ship or Ships of War under the Command of a Flag or Flags, the Flag Officer or Officers being actually on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the Capture, to have one of the ſaid three Eighth Parts; the ſaid one Eighth part to be paid to ſuch Flag, or Flag Officers, in ſuch Proportions, and ſubject to ſuch Regulations as are herein after for that Purpoſe mentioned; to the Captains of Marines and Land Forces, Sea Lieutenants, and Maſter on board any ſuch Ships, one Eighth Part, to be equally divided amongſt them; to the Lieutenants and Quarter-maſters of Marines, and Lieutenants, Enſigns and Quarter-maſters of Land Forces, Boatſwain, Gunner, Purſer, Carpenter, Maſter's Mate, Chirurgeons and Chaplain on board any ſuch Ship, one Eighth Part, to be equally divided amongſt them; to the Midſhipmen, Carpenter's Mates, Boatſwain's Mates, Gunner's Mates, Maſter at Arms, Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets, Coxſwain, Quarter Maſters, Quarter Maſter's Mates, Chirurgeon's Mates, Yeomen of the Powder Room, and Serjeants of Marines or Land Forces, on board any ſuch Ships, One Eighth Part, to be equally divided amongſt them; to the Trumpeters, Quarter Gunners, Carpenter's Crew, Steward, Cook, Armourer, Steward's Mate, Cook's Mate, Gunſmith, Cooper, Swabber, Ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Marine or other Soldiers, Two Eighth Parts, to be equally divided amongſt them: And in Caſe any Sea Captain, Inferior Commiſſion, or Warrant Sea Officers, belonging to any Ship of War, for whom any Shares of the Bounty Money for Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed, are hereby allowed, be abſent, and not on board at the Time of the Capture, burning, ſinking, or deſtroying any ſuch Ships of the Enemy, the Share of ſuch Sea Captain, Inferior Commiſſion, or Warrant Sea Officer, ſhall be caſt into the Shares hereby allowed to the Trumpeter, Quarter Gunners, Carpenter's Crew, Steward, Cook, Armourer, Steward's Mate, Cook's Mate, Gunſmith, Cooper, Swabber, Ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Marine, or other Soldiers, to be equally divided amongſt them: Provided that if any Officer or Officers, on board any of our Ships of War, at the Time of taking, ſinking, burning, or deſtroying any ſuch Ships of the Enemy, ſhall have more Commiſſions or Offices than one, he or they ſhall be intitled only to the Share or Shares of the ſaid Bounty Money for the Enemy's Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed, which according to the above-mentioned Diſtribution, ſhall belong to his or their reſpective ſuperior Commiſſions or Offices. And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin all and every Commander and Commanders of any Ships of War, taking, ſinking, burning, or deſtroying any ſuch Ships of the Enemy, as ſoon as may be, to tranſmit, or cauſe to be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of our Navy, a true Liſt of the Names of all the Officers, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers, or others, who were actually on board our Ships of War, under his or their Command at the taking, ſinking, burning, or deſtroying any ſuch Ships of the Enemy; which Liſt ſhall contain the Quality of the Service of each Perſon on board, and be ſubſcribed by the Captain or Commanding Officer, and three or more of the chief Officers on board. And we do hereby require and direct the Commiſſioners of our Navy, or any three or more of them, to examine, or cauſe to be examined, ſuch Liſt, by the Muſter Book of ſuch Ships of War, and Liſts annexed thereto, to ſee that ſuch Liſt doth agree with the ſaid Muſter Book and annexed Liſts, as to the Names, Qualities, or Ratings of the Officers, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers, and others, belonging to ſuch Ship of War; and upon Requeſt, forthwith to grant a Certificate of the Truth of any Liſt tranſmitted to them to the Agents nominated and appointed by the Captors, purſuant to the ſaid Act, to take Care or diſpoſe of ſuch Bounty Money for Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed: And alſo upon Application to them, to give, or cauſe to be given unto the Agents who ſhall at any Time or Times be appointed as aforeſaid by the Captors, all ſuch Liſts, from the Muſter Book of any ſuch Ships of War, and annexed Liſts, as the ſaid Agents ſhall find requiſite for their Direction in paying the Bounty Money; and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Agents as ſhall be neceſſary. And as touching the ſaid One Eighth Part herein before mentioned to be granted to the Flag or Flag Officers, who ſhall be actually on board at the taking, ſinking, burning, or deſtroying any ſuch Ship of the Enemy, or ſhall be directing and aſſiſting therein, we have thought fit, and do by theſe Preſents Publiſh, Order and Declare, that the following Regulations be obſerved, Firſt, That a Flag Officer commanding in Chief, where there is but one Flag Officer upon Service, ſhall have to his own ſole Uſe, the ſaid One Eighth Part of the ſaid Bounty Money for the Enemy's Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed by Ships under his Command. Secondly, That a Flag Officer ſent to command at Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no Right to any Share of the Bounty Money for Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed by Ships employed there, before he arrives within the Limits of his Command. Thirdly, That when an Inferior Flag Officer, or private Ships, are ſent out to reinforce a ſuperior

perior Flag Officer at Jamaica, or elſewhere, the ſaid ſuperior Flag Officer ſhall have no Right to any Share in the Bounty Money for Ships taken, ſunk, burnt or deſtroyed by them, before their Arrival within the Limits of his Command. Fourthly, That a Chief Flag Officer, returning home from Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no Share of the Bounty Money for Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed by the Ships left at Jamaica, or elſewhere, after he is got out of the Limits of his Command. Fifthly, That if a Flag Officer is ſent to command in the Out-Ports of this Kingdom, he ſhall have no Share of the Bounty Money for Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed by Ships that ſail from that Port, by Order from the Admiralty. Sixthly, That when more Flag Officers than one ſerve together, the Eighth Part of the Bounty Money for the taking, ſinking, burning, or deſtroying Ships of the Enemy, by any Ships of the Fleet or Squadron, ſhall be divided in the following Proportions, viz. If there be but two Flag Officers, the Chief ſhall have Two Third Parts of the ſaid One Eighth Part, and the other ſhall have the remaining Third Part. But if the Number of Flag Officers be more than two, the Chief ſhall have only one Half, and the other Half ſhall be divided equally among the other Flag Officers. Seventhly, That Commodores, with Captains under them, ſhall be eſteemed as Flag Officers, with Reſpect to their Right to an Eighth Part of the Bounty Money for Ships taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed, whether commanding in Chief, or ſerving under Command.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the Seventh Day of* November 1744, *in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.*

GOD ſave the King.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHereas We have received Information, that divers wicked and deſperate Perſons, armed with Fire-arms, Cutlaces, Bludgeons, and other offenſive Weapons, have of late appeared in the publick Streets of our Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and have in a daring and inſolent Manner, and in open Defiance of the Laws, attacked, robbed, and wounded, many of our Subjects, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants of our ſaid Cities. And whereas we are determined, not only to put the Laws for the Puniſhment of all ſuch Offenders into the ſtricteſt Execution, but likewiſe to give Encouragement to ſuch of our Subjects who ſhall aſſiſt therein, by diſcovering and bringing ſuch Offenders to Juſtice. And whereas by an Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of his late Majeſty King William the Third, a Reward of Forty Pounds is given to the Perſons who ſhall apprehend and proſecute any Thief or Robber upon the Highway, or to their Executors or Adminiſtrators, in Caſe they themſelves ſhould happen to be killed in the apprehending them, to be paid by the Sheriff of the County, without Fee, within one Month after Conviction, on tendring a Certificate under the Hand of the Judge or Judges before whom ſuch Perſon was tryed and convicted. And whereas we are deſirous of giving further Encouragement to the Diſcovery and Apprehending the Perſons guilty of ſuch Felonies within our ſaid Cities, We have thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy Council, for the greater Protection of the Perſons and Properties of our loving Subjects in theſe our Cities, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby promiſe and declare, That any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe to be diſcovered and apprehended, any Perſon, ſo as that he may be convicted, who ſince the Firſt of October laſt paſt hath committed, or before the Firſt Day of May next ſhall commit any Murder or Robbery, or aſſault with any offenſive Weapon or Inſtrument, with Intent to rob in any of the Streets of our ſaid Cities of London or Weſtminſter, ſhall have and receive forthwith for every ſuch Perſon, the Sum of One hundred Pounds, over and above the ſaid Sum of Forty Pounds, and all other Rewards to which he may be intituled by Virtue of the ſaid Act, or any other Act of Parliament: Which ſaid Sum of One hundred Pounds, the Commiſſioners of our Treaſury, or our High Treaſurer of Great Britain for the Time being, are hereby directed and required to pay accordingly, without any further or other Warrant in that Behalf. And if the Perſon ſo diſcovering and apprehending any ſuch Offender (excepting the Perſon actually giving a Wound in any ſuch Murder) ſhall have been an Accomplice in ſuch Murder, Robbery or Aſſault, we do hereby further promiſe and declare, That ſuch Perſon ſhall have our gracious Pardon. And we do ſtrictly charge and command all our Juſtices of the Peace, Magiſtrates, and all other our Officers whatſoever, that they uſe their utmoſt Diligence and Endeavours, in their ſeveral Places and Stations, to diſcover and apprehend any ſuch Offenders, upon Pain of our higheſt Diſpleaſure. And we do by theſe Preſents put an End to and determine all other Rewards heretofore by us promiſed for diſcovering and apprehending Offenders of the like Kind.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this Seventh Day of November 1744, *in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.*

GOD ſave the King.

Boſton in New-England, Sept. 22. The Privateers fitted out from this Place, which are eight or nine, beſides a Snow, a Brigantine, and Sloop, equipped by this Government for Guard-ſhips, have taken in the Whole upwards of 40 Sail of French Veſſels, and much annoyed the Enemies Fiſhery, ſome of whoſe ſmall Settlements they have alſo broken up, by burning their Works and Houſes, as the Enemy did ours at Canſo.

Naples, Oct. 20, *N. S.* The Reinforcements which have lately landed in ſmall Parties at Capo d'Anzio and Gaeta from Spain for M. de Gages's Army, conſiſt of about 1000 Men, and they are to be followed by many more. Amongſt them are 500 diſmounted Dragoons, which are to be provided with Horſes purchaſed in the Kingdom. Many Carpenters, with a large Quantity of Planks, have within theſe few Days been ſent to the King's Army at Velletri, whither about 300 Recruits, in ſmall Parties, have alſo been conveyed from this City by Way of Capoa. Preparations are making at Court againſt the Return of their Majeſties to this Capital.

Rome, Oct. 24, *N. S.* On the 17th many Carriages from this City were ordered to remove the Auſtrian Invalids and Hoſpital from Albano to the Convent of St. Paul. On the 18th and 20th many Auſtrian Officers, with their Baggages and Domeſticks, arrived here. This Day ſome Motions were obſerved in the Auſtrian Army, which, it is ſaid, is to halt at Torre di Mezza Via, ſo as to give Time for the Embarkation of the Hoſpital and Invalids; and from thence the ſaid Army is to proceed in their March, by the Walls of this City, to Ponte Molle, Civita Caſtellena, Terni, Foligno, &c. The Spaniards and Neapolitans continue at Velletri, and have built ſeveral wooden Huts on the Top of the Hill Artemiſio, to cover their Soldiers from the exceſſive Cold.

Florence, Oct. 27, *N. S.* We hear from Prince Lobcowitz's Camp, that moſt of their Baggage and the Maroders paſſed the Tyber on the 23d, and that the whole Army was to march as Yeſterday or To-day.

Grodno, Oct. 27, *N. S.* M. de Wallenrodt, Miniſter from the King of Pruſſia to his Poliſh Majeſty, has made a Declaration here on the Part, and by the Expreſs Order, of the King his Maſter, to the following Effect, viz. That the War in Germany being expreſly excepted from being made a Caſe of the Alliance, which his Poliſh Majeſty lately contracted with the Court of Vienna, and that Treaty conſequently not obliging his ſaid Majeſty in any Manner to furniſh Auxiliary Troops to the Queen of Hungary, the King of Pruſſia could not look upon the Junction of thoſe of Saxony with the Auſtrian Army, in order to act againſt him and his Allies, which is the Emperor, in any other Light than that of an open Hoſtility and Aggreſſion: That his Pruſſian Majeſty left it to his Poliſh Majeſty's own Conſideration, what Meaſures and Reſolutions a Step of that Nature authorized, and even forced him to take, for diſappointing the Deſigns which were contriving to his Prejudice, and that he waſhed his Hands of all the Inconveniencies which muſt naturally reſult from it; but that his Pruſſian Majeſty did however ſtill hope, that the King of Poland would precipitate nothing in an Affair of this Importance, nor carry Things to an Extremity, which might tend to the Ruin of their reſpective Dominions, and of which their Enemies and Enviers only would reap the whole Profit.

His Poliſh Majeſty anſwered the above Declaration in the following Manner.

That his Pruſſian Majeſty alledges with Reaſon, that, by the Renewal of the Treaty of 1733, the King of Poland was under no Obligation to march any Auxiliary Troops to the Queen of Hungary's Aſſiſtance, the preſent War being excepted in that Renewal by a ſecret Article. For it is certain, that his Poliſh Majeſty has kept himſelf unengaged with reſpect to the War againſt France, and againſt his Imperial Majeſty in Bavaria. But his Pruſſian Majeſty cannot diſallow, that nothing could hinder his Poliſh Majeſty from entring into ſuch Engagements, as appeared proper to him, for the Security of his Dominions, in Conſideration of their Situation.

After the Treaty of Breſlau, the King of Poland made no Difficulty of excepting the Caſe of the preſent War, becauſe it ſeemed to him humanly impoſſible, that his Pruſſian Majeſty would take up Arms again againſt the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, in Conſequence of the 2d Article of the Treaty of Breſlau. There was even Room to hope, that this Exception might be a proper Means towards reſtoring Peace, and facilitating ſome Accommodation between the Parties concerned; and ſo much the rather, becauſe his Poliſh Majeſty had diſpoſed the Queen of Hungary not only to reſtore Bavaria to the Emperor, but to grant him beſides pretty conſiderable Advantages, witneſs the Repreſentations which the King has more than once made to his Imperial Majeſty.

But upon conſidering the Situation of the Saxon Dominions, his Poliſh Majeſty found it neceſſary to enter, with her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, by a Convention which was exchanged the 13th of May 1744, into a reciprocal Engagement for the Security of Saxony, Bohemia and Auſtria.

That it is beſides uſual enough for one Power to give Auxiliary Troops to another, eſpecially if the Number of them be not too great, without taking Part in the War. That accordingly his Pruſſian Majeſty, though he marched 10,000 Men againſt the Queen of Hungary, without any Obligation to do ſo, (the Treaty of

Frankfort, engaging him to nothing in the firſt Inſtance but good Offices) cauſed Declaration to be made, that he did not mean ever the more for that to break with the ſaid Queen, nor act contrary to his Engagements taken by the Treaty of Breſlau: For which Reaſon it is ſo much the more difficult to comprehend, why his Pruſſian Majeſty finds Fault with what his Poliſh Majeſty does for the fulfilling of his Obligations, when he is under no Engagement that can prevent his doing it. Conſequently it cannot be conceived, why his Pruſſian Majeſty reſolves to look upon the Succour given to the Queen of Hungary, as an open Hoſtility and Aggreſſion, and adds thereto all Sorts of Menaces.

The March of the Pruſſian Troops through Saxony, taken by Force, againſt the Conſtitutions of the Empire, and notwithſtanding the friendly Proteſtations made againſt it by the Saxon Miniſtry and Commiſſaries, when at the ſame Time thoſe ſame Troops might have taken a quite different Road through his Pruſſian Majeſty's own Dominions, is much rather to be regarded as a Violation of Territory, and as an Hoſtility. That conſequently his Poliſh Majeſty referred himſelf to the Declaration which he cauſed to be made at Berlin, and at all other Courts, upon Occaſion of the Entry of his Auxiliary Troops, which are at the Diſpoſition of her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary, into Bohemia; whereby his ſaid Majeſty of Poland has clearly ſhewn, that he took no Part in the War againſt his Imperial Majeſty and his Allies; and that laſtly, he would wait for whatever it ſhould pleaſe his Pruſſian Majeſty to do, whilſt his Poliſh Majeſty relied upon the Juſtice of his Cauſe, and the Aſſiſtance of his Allies.

Dreſden, Oct. 30, *N. S.* It is confirmed by all Accounts, that upwards of 9000 Men have deſerted from the King of Pruſſia's Army ſince its laſt Entrance into Bohemia: Many of them have proceeded to Vienna, and taken on in the Queen's Service. A Detachment of Gilany's Huſſars have taken 102 Quintals of Meal, 27 Tons of Beer, and five Waggons loaden with Wine, deſigned for the Pruſſian Head Quarters. The Enemy has plunder'd Count Calaſch's Houſe near Prague; his Wardrobe alone is ſaid to have been worth two Millions of Florins. One Hundred Thouſand in Specie were found at Rantnitz, a Seat belonging to Prince Lobcowitz, as alſo 12 Pieces of Cannon, which his Highneſs's Grandfather had taken from the Swedes upon the Weiſſenbourg. Theſe, with ſome Archives of the Family, were buried between two Walls, and diſcovered to his Pruſſian Majeſty by a Jew. It is thought that the Corps which Prince Anhalt Deſſau has received Orders to aſſemble, may amount to 12 or 15000 Men; but there are certain Advices from the Side of Magdebourg, that no more than three Battalions, which compoſe the Garriſon of that Fortreſs, are left in thoſe Parts of the King of Pruſſia's Dominions; that indeed they raiſed Recruits with the greateſt Diligence, which were as diligently ſent by the Way of Sileſia to Bohemia; and that Orders were come thither to embargo all the Veſſels ſailing down the Elbe, and all the Carriages going that Way by Land to Hambourg.

Hague, Nov. 13, *N. S.* Yeſterday we had the Satisfaction to learn, that upon the 3d Inſtant the French before Fribourg had attempted to ſtorm the Breach, but had been repulſed with the Loſs of 800 Men; and this Day Letters from Paris confirm that Piece of News, with theſe Particulars, That they had abandoned the two half Moons, which the Beſieged had not retaken upon the 4th, though they had cleared and palliſaded the Breach; that the King had held a Council, wherein it had been reſolved to make a freſh Attack upon the Breach, and to open another in the Curtain to the Left of the Baſtion, all which, it was thought, would take up ſeveral Days more. By the ſame Advices we learn, that the French King has nominated M. Villeneuve, who was ſome Time ſince his Ambaſſador at the Porte, to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. We have ſeveral Advices here, which mention the French King's having left the Army, and being gone for Paris. M. Kalkoen, the new Miniſter appointed by the States General to the Court of Grodno, has taken his Leave of their High Mightineſſes, and ſets out To-morrow. A fourth Augmentation of 12,000 Men, in the Troops of the States General, was this Morning reſolved. Count Maurice of Naſſau is arrived here from the Army, in his Way to England, where he propoſes to try the Waters of the Bath for the Recovery of his Health.

General Poſt-Office, London, Sept. 22, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Portſmouth, by the Way of Hartfordbridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Portſmouth, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen and others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Poſt-Maſter, at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Portſmouth Road, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads, where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,

Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

General Post-Office, London, July 25, 1744.

Post-Chaises between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the several Post-Masters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furnish Gentlemen or others with Post-Chaises, safe, easy, and well secured from the Weather, upon as short a Warning as for Post Horses, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occasion to go Post on the above Roads, are desired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Bull in Whitechappel.

A Post-Chaise may be had at any of the Stages on the Norwich or Cambridge Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for those who do not chuse to travel in the Night.

N.B. All Gentlemen that travel in Post-Chaises of their own, upon the Roads where Post-Chaises are already set up by the Authority of this Office, may be supplied with Horses at the several Stages on those Roads, at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Post-Master-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

General Post-Office, October 19, 1744.

Publick Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, That the Mail for Flanders, which used to go out from this Office upon Monday Night, will not go out till the Tuesday Night of every Week for the Time to come, or till Orders shall be given to the contrary.

By Command of the Post-Master-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

His Majesty having been graciously pleased by his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 6th Instant, to give Directions for the Payment of a Moiety of the Produce of the Prizes St. Joseph and St Jago, to the Agents to the Captors, The said Agents do hereby give Notice, that they will forthwith prepare Pay-Books, and publish in the London Gazette and other Papers, the Day of Payment for each Ship, as soon as the Accounts can be made up.

London, November 10, 1744.

The following Eight Gentlemen are chosen Directors of the Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office, for the Year ensuing, viz.

Mr. Francis Hall	*Henry Dry, Esq;*
Mr. John Johnson	*Mr. Allen Evans.*
Mr. William Mount	*Mr. John Greene.*
Richard Ricards, Esq;	*Mr. Robert Maberly.*

The sixteen following are continued according to the Deed of Settlement.

Mr. John Badcock	*Isaac Estes, Esq;*
Mr. Henry Clifton	*Mr. John Fewtrell.*
Mr. Benjamin Cowley	*Mr. Thomas Hassell.*
Mr. John Evans	*Mr. Matthew James.*
Mr. Paul Ferris	*Mr. Richard Jeffreys.*
Mr. Thomas Haddon	*Mr. Obadiah Jones.*
Mr. John Henniker	*Mr. Benjamin Timbrell.*
Sir William Richardson	*Mr. Walter Turner.*

Equivalent-Office, Nov. 7, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the Equivalent Company give Notice, That the Transfer Books of the said Company will be shut on Wednesday the 19th of December next, and continue so till Wednesday the 2d of January next, in order to settle the Dividend of Two per Cent. due at Christmas next, and that the Warrants for the said Dividend will be ready to be delivered out, on Wednesday the 9th of January next, and afterwards every Wednesday, from Eleven in the Forenoon till One in the Afternoon, at the Equivalent House, in Freeman's Court, Cornhill, London, and at their Office in Edinburgh.

James Mathias, *Secretary.*

Advertisements.

This Day was publish'd,

Numb. III. *(To be continued Monthly.)*

THE

POLITICAL CABINET:

Or, An Impartial Review of the most remarkable Occurrences of the World, particularly of

EUROPE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1744.

Collected from the most *Authentick Papers* published by the several Courts of *Europe*, as well as from *private Intelligence*.

Non multum nocebit ista transire, quæ nec licet scire, nec prodest. Senec. Epist.

Nec temerè, nec timidè.

London, Printed for *J. Roberts*, at the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*. [Price One Shilling.]

Where may be had, Numb. I. and II.

Note, *As this Journal (intermix'd with the Interests of Princes) is intended to be a Repository of Facts, free from the Misrepresentations, Contradictions and Falsities, found in the Current Advices, 'tis hoped that it will meet with the Approbation of all Lovers of Truth; such especially, as not having Leisure or Inclination to peruse the numberless Accounts published daily, are yet desirous of being inform'd exactly of all Transactions relating to the Political World, in order to be able to Reason justly upon them.*

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Printed for B. Dod, at the Bible and Key in Ave-mary-lane, near Stationers Hall.

For Sale by the Candle,

AT Lloyd's Coffee House in Lombard Street, on Thursday the 6th of December, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Goods from Martinico, taken by the Castor and Pollux Privateers, and landed out of the Molly, George Mercer, Commander, from St. Christopher's, viz.

266 Hogsheads of Sugar in Sorts.
168 Bags, } Cotton.
5 Pockets, }
118 Barrels, }
5 Quarter Casks, } Coffee.
274 Bags, }
2 Quarter Casks Indigo.
2 Casks Tortoishell.
2 Casks Sweetmeats.

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